REMARKS

Claim 1-54 are pending. Claims 1, 3-6, 12, 17, 23, 28, 31-33, 39, 44 and 50 are amended to more particularly point out and distinctly claim Applicants' invention.

The Examiner rejected Claims 1-15, 17-23, 25-42, 44-50 and 52-54 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,526,335 ("Treyz") in view of Japanese Patent Publication 10291446A ("Hayashi"). With respect to Claims 1 and 28, the Examiner states:

> Regarding claim 1, Treyz discloses an automobile computer system (14, figure 3), functioning as an in-vehicle wireless communication system handset controller, comprising a central processing unit (72, figure 3), a memory (80, figure 3), an input unit (126, figure 3) obviously comprising data input keys larger than keys on a keypad of an external handset and an output unit (88, figure 3) obviously comprising a display larger than a display of the handset, wherein the displayed message text characters on the output display are larger than display message text characters on the handset display (col. 13 line 38 through col. 15 line 8), wherein the memory containing first coded instructions enables the central processing unit to control telephone number dialing by the handset coupled to the automobile computer system and to control receipt and sending message by the handset (col. 19 lines 51-54 and col. 45 lines 49-56). Treyz differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching the memory containing second coded instructions enabling the central processor unit to output a warning to a user if the handset is not coupled to the handset controller. However, Hayashi teaches a telephone system comprising a warning unit generating warning based on the connection state of a portable telephone mounted in a vehicle and the vehicle state in order to inform the connection status to a user, thereby making user friendly (abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Treyz in having the memory containing second coded instructions enabling the central processor unit to output a warning to a user if the handset is not coupled to the handset controller, as per teaching of Hayashi, in order to inform the connection status to a user, thereby making user friendly.

Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's rejection of Claims 1 and 28 and their

respectively dependent claims. As amended, Claims 1 and 28 recite using the input and output devices of the handset controller while the handset is operationally coupled to the handset controller:

> 1. An in-vehicle wireless communication system handset controller comprising:
>
> a central processing unit;
>
> an interface which allows a wireless communication system handset to be controlled by the central processing unit;
>
> an input unit comprising data input keys larger than keys on a keypad of the handset; and
>
> an output unit comprising a display larger than a display of the handset, wherein displayed message text characters on the output unit display are larger than displayed message text characters on the handset display, and wherein, while the handset is operationally coupled to the handset controller, the central processing unit executes instructions which allow the keys of the input unit to be used to provide input data to the handset, and which output on the display of the output unit data to be displayed on the handset.
>
> 28. An in-vehicle wireless communication system handset controller comprising:
>
> a central processing unit;
>
> an interface which allows a wireless communication system handset to be controlled by the central processing unit;
>
> an input unit comprising data input keys larger than keys on a keypad of the handset; and
>
> an output unit comprising a display larger than a display of the handset, wherein the display is configured to output a number of displayed message text characters larger than a number of displayed message text characters output on the handset display, and wherein, while the handset is operationally coupled to the handset controller, the central

> processing unit executes instructions which allow the keys of the input unit to be used to provide input data to the handset, and which output on the display the messages to be displayed on the display of the handset.

As discussed in Applicants' Specification, at page 7, lines 1 to 7, the larger size and enhanced visibility of the input keys and output displays facilitate user operation of the vehicle. Contrary to the Examiner's assertion, the portions of Treyz's disclosure relied upon the Examiner neither discloses nor suggests Claims 1 and 28. For example, at cols. 19 and 45, Treyz merely discloses that its automobile personal computer system may either include wireless telephone functions or may communicate with a wireless telephone. Thus, Treyz neither discloses nor suggests the limitations of Claims 1 and 28 and their attendant benefits. The deficiencies in Treyz are not cured by Hiyashi. Accordingly, Claims 1 and 28 and their respective dependent Claims 2-15 and 29-42 are therefore each allowable over the combined teachings of Treyz and Hayashi.

With respect to Claims 17 and 44, the Examiner states:

> Regarding claim 17, Treyz discloses a method for controlling a wireless communication handset comprising using keys on an automobile computer system to control telephone number dialing by the handset and to control receipt and sending of messages by the handset, the key on the controller being larger than keys on the handsets, and displaying messages received by the handset such that displayed message text characters are larger than message text characters displayed by the handset (col. 19 lines 51-54, col. 28 line 34 through col. 29 line 62 and col. 45 lines 49-56). Treyz differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching to output a warning to a user if the handset is not coupled to the handset controller. However, Hayashi teaches a telephone system comprising a warning unit generating warning based on the connection state of a portable telephone mounted in a vehicle and the vehicle state in order to inform the connection status to a user, thereby making user friendly (abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Treyz in outputting a warning to a user if the handset is not coupled to the handset controller, as per teaching of Hayashi, in order to inform the connection status to a user, thereby making user friendly.

Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's rejection of Claims 17 and 44 and their

respective dependent claims. As amended, Claims 17 and 44 each recite using the keys and the display on the handset controller to perform input and output functions of the handset, while the handset is operationally coupled to the handset controller:

> 17. (Currently amended) A method for controlling a wireless communication system handset, comprising the acts of:
>
> while the handset is operationally coupled to an in-vehicle controller, (a) enabling keys on an input unit of an in-vehicle controller to receive input data for the handset, the keys on the controller being larger than keys on the handset; and
>
> (b) displaying messages received by the handset on a display in an output unit of the handset controller, such that displayed message text characters are larger than message text characters displayed by the handset; and
>
> outputting a warning if the handset is not operationally coupled to the controller.
>
> 44. (Currently amended) A method for controlling a wireless communication system handset, comprising the acts of:
>
> while the handset is operationally coupled to an in-vehicle controller, (a) enabling keys on an input unit of an in-vehicle controller to receive input data for the handset, the keys on the controller being larger than keys on the handset; and
>
> (b) displaying messages received by the handset on a display in an output unit of the handset controller, such that a number of displayed message text characters is larger than a number of displayed message text characters output on the handset display; and
>
> outputting a warning if the handset is not operationally coupled to the controller.

As mentioned above, Applicants' Specification, at page 7, lines 1 to 7, teaches that the larger size and enhanced visibility of the input keys and output displays facilitate user

operation of the vehicle. Contrary to the Examiner's assertion, the portions of Treyz's disclosure relied upon the Examiner neither discloses nor suggests Claims 17 and 44. For example, at cols. 19 and 45, Treyz merely discloses that its automobile personal computer system may either include wireless telephone functions or may communicate with a wireless telephone. Thus, Treyz neither discloses nor suggests the limitations of Claims 17 and 44 and their attendant benefits. The deficiencies of Treyz are not cured by Hayashi. Accordingly, Claims 17 and 44 and their respective dependent Claims 18-23, 25-27, 45-50 and 52-54 are therefore each allowable over the combined teachings of Treyz and Hayashi.

Reconsideration and allowance of Claims 1-15, 17-23, 25-42, 44-50 and 52-54 are therefore requested.

The Examiner rejected Claims 16, 24, 43 and 51 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Treyz in view of Hayashi, and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,760,600 ("Nickum"). The Examiner states:

> Regarding claim 16, the combination of Treyz and Hayashi differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching to use a power supply in the automobile computer system to charge a battery in the handset. However, Nickum teaches a computer apparatus adapted to operatively connected to a cellular telephone, comprising a power supply (18, figure 1) or external power source coupled to charge a battery in the cellular telephone (col. 3 line 20 through col. 4 line 15) in order to provide better ways to manage batteries used to power such devices. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Treyz and Hayashi in using a power supply in the automobile computer system to charge a battery in the handset, as per teaching of Nickum, in order to provide better ways to manage batteries used to power such devices.

Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's rejection of Claims 16, 24, 43 and 51. As these claims depend respectively from Claims 1, 17, 28 and 44, each of these claims are allowable over Treyz in view of Hayashi, for the reasons discussed above with respect to their

parent claims. As the deficiencies of Treyz and Hiyashi are not cured by Nickum, each of Claims 16, 24, 43 and 51 are each allowable over the combined teachings of Treyz, Hayashi and Nickum. Reconsideration and allowance of Claims 16, 24, 43 and 51 are therefore requested.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that all pending claims (i.e., Claims 1-54) are each allowable over the prior art of record. Reconsideration and allowance of these claims are respectfully requested. If the Examiner has any questions regarding the above, the Examiner is respectfully requested to telephone the undersigned Attorney for Applicants at 408-392-9250.

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on August 9, 2005

Attorney for Applicant(s) Date of Signature

Respectfully submitted,

Edward C. Kwok
Patent Attorney
Reg. No. 33,938
Telephone: (408) 392-9250, Ext. 208

Law Offices Of
MacPherson Kwok Chen & Heid LLP
1762 Technology Drive, Suite 226
San Jose, CA 95110